



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BOOK REVIEWS

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE PROBLEM OF GOVERNMENT, by Westel W. Willoughby and Lindsay Rogers. (Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1921.)

Students of government have recognized for some time that there has been a distinct need for such a work as the one under review. Any number of excellent text books on the descriptive organization of modern governments are available. For example, Bryce's *Modern Democracies* affords the reader an outline of the organization and administration of modern democratic governments. The purpose of this volume, however, is, as the authors have pointed out in the preface, to introduce the reader to the problems of constitutional and popular government.

Some knowledge of the organization of modern governments by the reader is presupposed by the authors, yet they have not excluded descriptive matter altogether. The abstract principles discussed are adequately illustrated, without giving a full description of the constitutional system of the particular state whose problems are under consideration. Professors Willoughby and Rogers deal "analytically and critically rather than descriptively with governmental structures". From the tangled skein of problems common to all constitutional systems the authors have attempted to unravel the reasons for the apparent success or failure of the several systems. Numerous practical problems confronting modern governments are noted without attempting, in many instances, to offer a solution.

If the thoughtful reader would appreciate the principles of government, he must understand the place of politics in the social sciences. The authors have, therefore, outlined the relation existing between the several social sciences and politics. Such topics as the nature and sphere of government and the relationship existing between the individual and the state receive due consideration. It is interesting to note in this connection that this part of the volume is based largely upon Prof. Willoughby's earlier work, *The Nature of the State*. In the present volume, however, a more paternalistic government is advocated.

Suggested topics for further investigation are appended to each chapter and the foot-notes contain copious references to well-known authorities.

Although primarily intended for the student of government, the thoughtful lawyer may well study this excellent work, and we are sure that he will find it both profitable and enjoyable reading. It is, therefore, a pleasure to recommend this study to the legal profession in order that the workings of our own governmental affairs may be more thoroughly understood and appreciated.

PHILIP M. PAYNE,

University, Va.

CASES ON CONTRACTS, by Arthur L. Corbin. (St. Paul: West Publishing Company, 1921, pp. xxiv, 1514.)

There have been so many casebooks on Contracts put upon the market